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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,  
1902.

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REPORT  
ON  
IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, IRELAND,  
1902.

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REPORT AND TABLES

RELATING TO

IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL  
AND OTHER LABOURERS;

SHOWING THEIR DISTRIBUTION IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME; THEIR  
RELATIVE PROPORTION TO THE POPULATION; THEIR SOCIAL POSITION  
WHEN AT HOME AS MEASURED BY THE EXTENT OF THEIR HOLDINGS, IF  
ANY; THEIR DESTINATION; AND THE NUMBER WHO LEFT THE SEVERAL  
PORTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST AUGUST, 1902.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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To

His Excellency WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY,  
Lord Lieutenant and General Governor of Ireland.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I am directed by the Vice-President to submit to Your Excellency the Report and Tables relating to the Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers of Ireland in 1902.

I have the honour to remain,  
Your Excellency's faithful Servant,

T. P. GILL,  
*Secretary*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION STREET,  
DUBLIN, 20th November, 1902.

DUBLIN CASTLE,  
22nd November, 1902.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant (No. 25,795), forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Report and Tables relating to the Migratory Agricultural and other Labourers of Ireland in 1902.

I am,  
Sir,  
Your obedient Servant,  
J. B. DOUGHERTY.

THE SECRETARY,  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND  
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION STREET.

# IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, 1902.

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# IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS, 1902.

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## R E P O R T

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following Report and Tables concerning Irish Migratory Labourers, agricultural and others, who annually seek employment at a distance from their own homes, especially in England and Scotland. The problem of the movements of labour within a country or to neighbouring countries is one of the most interesting from a social and economic standpoint. The present Report, in the main, deals, as former Reports have done, with the migration of agricultural labourers—the so-called “harvest-men”—from Connaught and certain districts of Ulster to Great Britain, but returns are now being furnished of other migratory labourers, including girls and women, which will be found tabulated, for the year 1902, according to occupations, in Table VI. (p. 44).

In my Report for 1900 I went somewhat fully into the character and extent of this temporary movement of Irish

labourers, and it is consequently unnecessary to do more than deal with the strictly statistical aspect of the problem in the present survey, which should be read in connection with former Reports.

The migration of agricultural labourers, chiefly from certain districts of Connaught and Ulster, to Great Britain has continued now probably for two centuries.

In his famous *Querist* (published 1735) Bishop Berkeley has some pertinent and suggestive interrogatories on the subject of Irish migratory labourers, which have a significance even to-day:—

“Whether it be not a custom for some thousands of Frenchmen to go, about the beginning of March, into Spain, and, having tilled the lands and gathered the harvest of Spain, to return home with money in their pockets about the end of November? (Q. 525.)

“Whether of late years our Irish labourers do not carry on the same business in England, to the great discontent of many there? But whether we have not much more reason to be displeased at this commerce? (Q. 526.)

“Whether, notwithstanding the cash supposed to be brought into it, any nation is, in truth, a gainer by such traffic? (Q. 527.)

“Whether the industry of our people employed in foreign lands, while our own are left uncultivated, be not a great loss to the country? (Q. 528.)

“Whether it would not be much better for us if, instead of sending our men abroad, we could draw men from the neighbouring countries to cultivate our own? (Q. 529.)

“Whether, nevertheless, we are not apt to think the money imported by our labourers to be so much clear gains to this country; but whether a little reflection and a little political arithmetic may not shew us our mistake? (Q. 530.)”

A well-informed critic of my Report on Migratory Labourers for 1901 calls attention in the *Freeman's Journal* to the fact that in Bell's “Description of the Condition and Manners of the Peasantry of Ireland between 1780 and 1790” (London, 1804), as well as in the Report of the Whig Club on the state of the labouring poor (“Grattan's Life”), these annual migrations



are noted and described as movements which had long been a feature of Irish life.

The same writer also quotes Mr. Lecky, who, writing of the closing year of 18th century, says :—

“It was still true that, at the beginning of every autumn, the roads were crowded with barefooted and half-naked mountaineers, who were travelling on foot 150 or 200 miles, to work for the harvest in England, where they commonly fell into the hands of contractors known as ‘spalpeen brokers,’ who distributed them among the farmers, intercepted a substantial part of their scanty wages, and imposed on them an amount of labour which few West Indian planters would have exacted from their negroes.”

These are interesting evidences of the antiquity of the annual temporary migrations of Irish labourers from their homes. A great shrinkage has, however, taken place in the area from which those migrants were drawn. In the year 1841, for example (the first year in which a statistical investigation of the matter was made), migrants went to Great Britain from twenty-four out of the thirty-two counties in Ireland. In that year the County Dublin contributed 5,625 (or at the rate of 15·1 per 1,000 of the inhabitants at that time) to the total number of Irish migratory labourers; while this year (1902) not a single migrant is recorded as having left Dublin county. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that there has been a marked proportionate increase, though there has been a falling off in absolute numbers, in the county of Mayo, which now, as in 1841, supplies much the largest number of the migratory labourers. In fact, the ratio per 1,000 which the migratory labourers of this county bear to its population has practically doubled when we compare 1841 with 1902, the rate for 1841 being 26·8 per 1,000, and for 1902, 50·6 per 1,000.

Nor, in view of the continuous emigration since 1841, can we, in my opinion, draw any very comforting inferences from the decline or total disappearance of migratory labourers from the larger number of Irish counties. It is not, so far as one can see, that work has been found for them at home, but that they have left the country permanently.

In the year 1841 the number of migrants was estimated at 57,651; this year the number has fallen, according to our returns, to 19,176.

The decline has not merely been absolute, so far as all Ireland is concerned, but, as the subjoined statement shows, relative to the population in the years compared:—

Year.	No. of Migrants.	Population.	Per 1,000 of Population.
1841.   —   —	57,651	8,190,567	70
1902.   —   —	19,176	4,458,775	43

These results were, of course, to have been expected, having regard to the very great decline in the population in the past half century, and in view of the further fact that at least three-fourths of that emigration has been from the class of small farmers and agricultural labourers, which class, of course, also supplies the largest number of migratory labourers.

The actual migration in any series of years is naturally the resultant of a number of circumstances, such as the permanent emigration from this country; the curtailment of the cropped area of the cultivated land of Great Britain; the increasing use in England and Scotland of agricultural machinery, especially self-binders, for harvesting operations; the influence of the exodus from the rural districts of Great Britain on the demand for labour, and on the other hand, the local development in the districts in Ireland from which such labour comes, of fishing and other industries.

Apart, however, from the annual fluctuation in the total number of migrants brought about by the causes just alluded to, this annual migration has become a settled feature of the economic position of certain districts of Ulster and Connaught.

The following Table (taken from the *Labour Gazette* of September, 1902, and prepared by the Board of Trade) shows the number, as estimated from returns supplied by the Railway and Shipping Companies, of migratory labourers who left the

Province of Connaught for England and Scotland up to the end of August in each of the years 1899 to 1902:—

Place of Booking.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
<b>BY RAIL.</b>				
Midland Great Western Railway—				
From stations in Mayo (Connaught), ...	15,484	15,794	14,905	18,518
From other stations in Connaught in the Counties of Galway, Sligo, Roscommon, and Leitrim, ...	5,943	6,213	5,886	4,436
Great Southern and Western Railway (Claremorris and Oollooney Line)—				
From stations in Mayo, ...	4,022	4,536	4,367	4,567
From stations in Sligo, ...	468	372	265	1,063*
Sligo, Leitrim and Northern Counties Railway—				
From Oollooney Station, ...	1,433	1,422	1,276	221*
Total by Rail, ...	27,340	28,337	26,649	23,904
<b>BY SEA.</b>				
By steamer from Westport (Mayo) to Glasgow and Liverpool,† ...	800	800	735	631
By steamer from Ballina (Mayo) to Glasgow,‡ ...	260	110	50	47
Total by Sea, ...	1,060	910	785	678
Grand Total, ...	28,400	29,247	27,434	24,582

In addition to the above, a small number (99 in 1899, 109 in 1900, 79 in 1901, and 53 in 1902) were booked from stations on the Midland Great Western Railway in Provinces other than Connaught.

With these general observations I pass on to a detailed analysis of the Tables for the current year, which are in continuation of those presented annually since the year 1880, and are comparable with the Statistics of Migratory Labourers published in the Report on the Census of Ireland for 1841. It appears from these Tables that there were in June of this year 19,176 persons, or 4·3 per 1,000 of the population according to the Census of 1901, who either had left or intended to leave their homes to seek employment as labourers elsewhere; of these, 4,158 had not left

\* The difference between these figures and the corresponding figures for previous years is owing to the fact that through fares are now in operation from the Great Southern and Western Railway Companies' stations to England, viz Oollooney, and it is therefore not necessary to re-book at Oollooney as in former years.

† The numbers booked by steamer are approximate, as no distinction is made between migratory labourers and ordinary passengers. The figures given in the Table are calculated, as in previous years, on the basis of an estimate furnished by the Steam Packet Company. The number booked from Sligo is not given, as the Company state that it is impossible to distinguish them from other passengers. It is probable that some of those starting from Ballina come from Sligo.

‡ A few of these go to Liverpool.

their homes at the time of the enumeration. The corresponding number for 1901 was 19,732, showing a decrease of 556 in the present year. It should be remarked that that the figures for these years include females—the number for 1901 being 622 and for 1902, 890. In the years previous to 1901 the figures were given for males only. Comparing the male migratory labourers with the figures for 1901, there is a decrease of 824; but comparing the purely agricultural male migrants in 1902 (15,551) with those for 1901 (16,387), there is a decline of 836. In fact, the total for agricultural male labourers is the lowest for any year since 1895, when the number was 14,119.

As in previous Reports, the chief points of interest with regard to migratory labourers may be dealt with under the following heads:—

- I. Their distribution in Ireland when at home.
- II. Their relative proportion to the population :—
  - (a.) To the total population ;
  - (b.) To the adult male population (in regard to the male labourers).
- III. Their social position when at home as measured by the extent of their holdings, if any.
- IV. Their destination.

#### I.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRATORY LABOURERS IN IRELAND WHEN AT HOME.

The number of Migratory Labourers returned in 1880 was 22,900; in 1881—21,322; in 1882—16,836; in 1883—14,780; in 1884—14,413; in 1885—13,140; in 1886—12,375; in 1887—12,423; in 1888—11,723; in 1889—12,028; in 1890—14,081; in 1891—13,129; in 1892—14,783; in 1893—14,761; in 1894—15,615; in 1895—14,119; in 1896—16,312; in 1897—16,237; in 1898—17,902; in 1899—18,910; in 1900—19,022; in 1901—19,732; and in 1902—19,176.

More than three-fourths of the entire number for 1902, namely 14,798, are natives of the Province of Connaught. Of these, 10,070 come from the County of Mayo alone, which county furnishes over one-half of all the Irish migratory labourers. They were distributed among the various Poor Law Unions in Mayo; the principal being Swinesford, 4,471; Westport, 2,187; Claremorris, 1,202; and Castlebar, 1,140 (see Tables II. and V.). In

1841 also, Mayo, as will be seen from the Census Report for that year, was the principal source of these migratory labourers. The numbers furnished by the other counties of Connaught in 1902 are:—Galway, 1,747; Roscommon, 1,714 (including 1,434 from Castlereaugh Union); Sligo, 989; Leitrim, 278.

The next province in importance, as to the supply of migratory labourers, is Ulster. The total number furnished in 1902 by Ulster is 3,033, of whom 2,453 (or 80·9 per cent.) are natives of the county of Donegal. The numbers furnished by the various Poor Law Unions in this county include—Glenties, 1,042; Duffanaghy, 705; Millford, 260; Inishowen, 260; the other unions furnishing but small numbers. It will be observed that the numbers for the four unions named make a total of 2,267, showing that nearly all the migratory labourers of Donegal, and nearly 75 per cent. of all from Ulster, are natives of the very limited area along the Donegal coast comprised in these four unions. Of the Ulster counties, the next in order to Donegal is Armagh, which furnishes 256, of whom 172 are natives of Newry Union. The county of Down furnishes 106; Londonderry, 80; Cavan, 54; Tyrone, 31; Monaghan, 26; Antrim, 19; and Fermanagh, 8.

The province of Munster furnishes 709. They are distributed as follows:—Kerry County, 354; Cork, 217; Limerick, 75; Tipperary, 32; Clare, 20; and Waterford, 11.

The province of Leinster furnishes 636 migratory labourers. These are natives of the counties of Wicklow, Louth, Longford, Meath, Wexford, Kilkenny, Westmeath, Carlow, Queen's, and Kildare, which respectively furnish 419, 142, 21, 12, 12, 9, 9, 6, 4, and 2. There are this year no migratory labourers from the counties of Dublin and King's. The 419 migrants from Wicklow are wholly composed of the Arklow fishermen who annually attend the Herring Fishery in the South West of Ireland and subsequently in the Scotch Fisheries.

Comparing the foregoing analysis with the corresponding returns for the year 1901, it will be observed that the total number of migratory labourers has decreased by 556. In the province of Leinster the numbers show a decrease of 115 or 15·3 per cent.; in Munster an increase of 56, or 8·6 per cent. In these two provinces, however, the numbers were so small in 1901 and 1902 that they could have but

little appreciable effect on the social condition of the labouring classes or on the labour market. In Ulster the number in 1901 was 3,010, and in 1902 it is 3,033, being an increase of 23, or 0·8 per cent. An increase of 67 occurred in Donegal, which county is the chief residence of the migratory labourers of Ulster. The number for Connaught rose from 9,877 in 1886 to 10,148 in 1887; it fell to 9,941 in 1888; rose to 10,271 in 1889, and to 12,034 in 1890; fell to 11,069 in 1891, rose to 12,661 in 1892, fell to 12,589 in 1893, rose to 13,474 in 1894, fell to 12,061 in 1895, rose to 13,294 in 1896, fell to 13,224 in 1897, and rose to 14,535 in 1898, to 15,557 in 1899, to 15,878 in 1900, fell to 15,318 in 1901, and to 14,798 in 1902; the last number showing a decrease of 520, or 3·4 per cent., when compared with that for 1901. These figures show that a large number of the inhabitants of Connaught still pursue the avocation of migratory labourers. Mayo, as usual, heads the county list, but shows a decrease of 4 as compared with the number for that county in 1901.

## II.—THE PROPORTION WHICH THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS BEAR TO THE POPULATION OF THEIR DISTRICTS.

The proportion which the migratory labourers bear to the population resident in the districts from which they come is a matter of more importance than the absolute number from any particular area. In Table I. the proportion of migratory labourers per 1,000 of the population is given. It will be observed that the proportion for the whole of Ireland is but 4·3 per 1,000, but when considered by provinces it is found that the proportion in Connaught is 22·9 per 1,000; in Ulster it is 1·9; in Munster, 0·7; and in Leinster, 0·6.

A more exact analysis of the numbers furnished by Connaught shows that in Mayo the proportion of migratory labourers to the population reached the high ratio of 50·6 per 1,000; in Roscommon it was 16·8; in Sligo, 11·8; in Galway, 9·1; and in Leitrim, 4·0.

In Ulster the proportion reached 14·1 in Donegal, but, except in Armagh, Cavan, and Londonderry, where it was respectively 2·0, 0·6 and 0·6 per 1,000, it did not exceed 0·5 per 1,000.

In Munster the highest rate per 1,000 is 2·1 in Kerry, the next in order being 0·5 per 1,000 for Cork, and 0·5 for Limerick; in the three other counties of this province the numbers are so small that they are not likely to have any important general effect.

In Leinster the respective rates for Wicklow, Louth, Longford, Carlow, Meath, Kilkenny, Queen's, Westmeath, and Wexford, are 6·9, 2·2, 0·4, 0·2, 0·2, 0·1, 0·1, 0·1, and 0·1 per 1,000 respectively. No migratory labourers have been returned for Dublin or King's, only four for Queen's, and two for Kildare.

The following are, therefore, the counties in which the influence of the migration of labourers is most likely to be felt:—

Mayo, ... ..	50·6 per 1,000.	Sligo, ... ..	11·8 per 1,000.
Roscommon, ... ..	14·8 per 1,000.	Galway, ... ..	9·1 per 1,000.
Donegal, ... ..	14·1 per 1,000.		

In Leitrim the number (4·0 per 1,000) appears to be sufficiently large to produce an appreciable effect.

The following statement shows the proportion of migratory labourers in all those Poor Law Unions where it exceeds 10 per 1,000 of the population, according to the Census of 1901:—

Poor Law Unions.	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.	Poor Law Unions	Counties in which situated.	Rate per 1,000.
Swineford, ...	Mayo, ...	101·3	Glenties, ...	Donegal, ...	31·4
Westport, ...	Mayo, ...	63·1	Belmullet, ...	Mayo, ...	27·0
Claremorris, ...	Mayo, ...	49·0	Mountbellew, ...	Galway, ...	27·0
Dunfanaghy, ...	Donegal, ...	44·7	Ballina, ...	Mayo, ...	19·7
Oswestry, ...	Mayo, ...	43·9	Tuam, ...	Galway, ...	17·9
Oswestry, ...	Mayo, ...	42·7	Rathdrum, ...	Wicklow, ...	16·7
Glenasmaddy, ...	Galway, ...	37·9	Millford, ...	Donegal, ...	12·8
Toberecurry, ...	Sligo, ...	32·9	Ballinrobe, ...	Mayo, ...	11·6

The proportion of male migratory labourers to the adult male population is an important element. This is shown in Table III., and the results are still more striking than when the numbers are viewed merely in relation to the total population.

In this statement Mayo appears in a still more remarkable light, for it is found that no less than 187·7 per 1,000 of the adult male population usually seek employment at a distance from their homes. In no other county in Ireland does the proportion reach 59 per 1,000. In Roscommon the proportion is 58·5 per 1,000; in Donegal, 42·3; in Sligo, 40·5; in Galway, 32·1; in Wicklow, 23·1; in Leitrim, 13·8; in no other county does it reach 8 per 1,000.

### III.—THE SOCIAL POSITION OF THE IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURER AT HOME.

The social position of the Irish migratory labourer at home is best estimated by the fact of his being or not being a landholder; and, if a landholder, by the extent of his holding. Table IV. contains the required information, from which it appears that of the 19,176 Irish migratory labourers 15,716, or 82.0 per cent., are not landholders. The percentage of migratory labourers who are not landholders, is shown by Provinces in the following statement:—

Connaught, ... ..	897
Ulster, ... ..	828
Munster, ... ..	918
Leinster, ... ..	804

The landholding migratory labourers are proportionally more numerous in Connaught than elsewhere, and the average amount of land held by those who are landholders is greatest in that Province. The number of landholders; the number having over five acres; the number with holdings not exceeding five acres; and the percentage of holdings not exceeding five acres are as follow:—

	Number of Migratory Labourers who are Landholders.	Holders of over Five Acres.	Not exceeding Five Acres.	Per-centage not exceeding Five Acres.
Connaught, ... ..	2,854	2,475	379	13.3
Ulster, ... ..	529	442	77	14.5
Munster, ... ..	58	19	39	67.2
Leinster, ... ..	29	17	12	41.4

A further reference to Table IV. will show that it is only in Connaught that any considerable number of migratory labourers hold farms exceeding an area of fifteen acres. In considering this point the poor quality of the soil in many parts of Connaught must be borne in mind.

An analysis by Counties and Unions shows that the condition of the migratory labourers in relation to the land bears pretty much the same ratio as when considered by Provinces: the proportions no doubt vary within small limits, as will be seen



by inspection of Table V. It will be observed that of the 10,070 natives of Mayo, 2,181, or 21·7 per cent., are landholders, and that of these 2,181 only 313, or 14·4 per cent., occupy holdings not exceeding five acres.

#### IV.—THE DESTINATION OF THE MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

The destination of the migratory labourers is the next point requiring special attention. The following statement shows the destination of the migratory labourers from each province:—

Provinces.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	England.	Scotland.
Leinster, ... ..	448	95	93
Munster, ... ..	384	256	99
Ulster, ... ..	562	292	2,219
Connaught, ... ..	58	13,124	1,616
Total, ... ..	1,452	13,667	4,027

The particulars by Counties will be found in Table V.

It appears that 71·4 per cent. sought work in England, 21·0 per cent. in Scotland, and 7·6 per cent. in Ireland. A comparison of the provinces shows that in Leinster of the 636 labourers, 188 sought employment in Great Britain, and 448 in Ireland. In Munster, of the 709 labourers, 325 sought work in Great Britain, and 384, or 54·2 per cent., merely migrated to some part of Ireland. In Ulster, of the 3,033 labourers, 2,471 sought work in Great Britain (252 in England, and 2,219 in Scotland), and 562, or 18·5 per cent., sought employment in Ireland. In Connaught, of the 14,798 labourers, 14,740 sought work in Great Britain (1,616 of these in Scotland, and 13,124 in England), and but 58, or 0·4 per cent., in Ireland.

The Chairman of the Midland Great Western Railway has, with his usual kindness, furnished the statistics of "Harvestmen" travelling over that Company's lines to Dublin, which will be found in Table VII., and the authorities of the Great Southern and Western Railway have also courteously supplied figures regarding Harvestmen booked from the stations on the Waterford, Limerick, and Western portion of their system. The customary returns from the various provincial ports have been

kindly supplied by the Registrar-General for Ireland, and a summary thereof is given in Table VIII. From the two Tables referred to (the Railway and Port Statistics) it would appear that 39,620 labourers travelled as passengers journeying to seek employment at a distance from their homes.

It will be observed that this number is very much greater than the Board of Trade Estimates quoted on page 7 or than the number of migratory labourers shown in the Tables compiled from the Returns made by the Enumerators of Agricultural Statistics. In considering these differences, it must be borne in mind that a large number of the agricultural labourers who migrate annually to Great Britain pay two visits, and this is an element which it is impossible accurately to eliminate from the emigration and railway returns. On inquiry at the Midland Great Western Railway, I have been informed by the Chairman that his Company "have no means of knowing the numbers who have travelled twice in a year," nor do the Returns supplied by the Enumerators of Emigration Statistics to the General Register Office contain any information on this point.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM P. COYNE,

*Superintendent of Statistics and  
Intelligence Branch.*

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,  
UPPER MERRION STREET,  
Dublin, 17th November, 1902.

## TABLES.



# IRISH MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, 1902.

## TABLES.

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TABLE I.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES)\* whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION for the years 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902 respectively.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Popu-lation in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.				Rate per 1,000 according to the Census of 1901.			
		Number in 1899.	Number in 1900.	Number in 1901.*	Number in 1902.*	in 1899.	in 1900.	in 1901.*	in 1902.*
LEINSTER PROVINCE:									
Carlow County, ...	37,748	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	0·2
Dublin " ...	463,206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare " ...	61,568	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny " ...	79,169	1	1	3	9	—	—	—	0·1
King's " ...	60,187	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Longford " ...	63,672	72	21	26	21	1·4	0·4	0·5	0·4
Louth and Co. of the Town of Drogheda.	61,820	22	37	179	142	0·3	0·6	2·4	2·2
Meath " ...	67,497	—	5	12	12	—	0·1	0·2	0·2
Queen's " ...	37,417	—	—	26	4	—	—	0·4	0·1
Westmeath " ...	31,829	—	2	7	9	—	—	0·1	0·1
Wexford " ...	104,194	4	3	30	12	—	—	0·3	0·1
Wicklow, " ...	60,324	—	—	471	419	—	—	7·3	6·9
MUNSTER PROVINCE:									
Clare County, ...	112,334	—	35	16	20	—	0·3	0·1	0·2
Cork " ...	401,611	43	101	171	217	0·1	0·2	0·4	0·5
Kerry " ...	163,736	244	263	338	336	1·4	1·5	1·9	2·1
Limerick " ...	146,068	21	38	89	75	0·2	0·2	0·6	0·5
Tipperary " ...	109,328	1	25	10	22	—	0·1	0·1	0·2
Waterford " ...	87,187	—	6	31	11	—	0·1	0·3	0·1
ULSTER PROVINCE:									
Antrim County, ...	461,834	18	15	22	19	—	—	0·1	—
Armagh " ...	125,292	165	163	247	256	1·3	1·2	1·8	2·0
Cavan " ...	97,641	41	51	38	54	0·4	0·5	0·3	0·6
Donegal " ...	173,722	2,597	2,204	2,388	2,468	14·9	12·9	13·9	14·1
Down " ...	289,625	34	24	62	106	0·1	0·1	0·2	0·4
Fermanagh " ...	66,439	—	11	3	8	—	0·1	—	0·1
Londonderry " ...	144,664	13	49	80	80	0·1	0·3	0·5	0·5
Monaghan " ...	74,411	29	38	65	26	0·3	0·5	0·8	0·3
Tyrone " ...	166,537	17	26	79	31	0·1	0·2	0·5	0·2
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:									
Galway County, ...	166,369	2,032	2,231	2,035	1,747	9·8	10·6	9·6	9·1
Leitrim " ...	68,363	239	284	238	278	4·5	5·6	3·8	4·0
Mayo " ...	169,166	10,192	10,331	10,074	10,079	60·6	61·2	59·1	58·6
Sligo " ...	101,791	2,021	2,060	1,996	1,714	17·3	17·7	17·1	16·3
SUMMARY.									
Leinster Province, ...	1,162,859	199	39	761	636	0·1	0·1	0·6	0·5
Munster " ...	1,073,138	319	469	653	799	0·3	0·4	0·6	0·7
Ulster " ...	1,832,530	2,804	2,363	3,019	3,023	1·8	1·6	1·9	1·9
Connaught " ...	646,923	15,557	15,878	15,313	14,793	21·5	22·1	21·3	22·9
TOTAL OF IRELAND,	4,458,775	18,910	18,082	19,732	19,176	4·0	4·0	4·2	4·3

\* The figures for the years 1901 and 1902 throughout these Tables include labourers other than "agricultural," and also all female migratory labourers.

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1902 whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; with the PROPORTION of such LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the POPULATION, according to the Census of 1901.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers. (Including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Abbeyfeix, ...	Queen's, ...	17,690	—	—
Antrim, ...	Antrim, ...	22,472	1	—
Ardee, ...	Louth and Meath, ...	14,228	1	01
Armagh, ...	Armagh, ...	45,826	56	12
Athlone, ...	Roscommon and Westmeath, ...	27,264	62	23
Athy, ...	Kildare and Queen's, ...	22,125	—	—
Ballinabrough, ...	Cavan, ...	15,516	—	—
Ballina, ...	Mayo, ...	21,653	485	197
Ballinasloe, ...	Galway and Roscommon, ...	19,279	2	01
Ballinrobe, ...	Mayo, ...	21,228	247	116
Ballycastle, ...	Antrim, ...	12,688	8	06
Ballymahon, ...	Longford and Westmeath, ...	12,907	8	06
Ballymena, ...	Antrim, ...	53,682	6	01
Ballymoney, ...	Antrim, ...	23,276	3	01
Ballyshannon, ...	Donegal, Fermanagh, & Leitrim, ...	20,001	20	10
Ballyvaughan, ...	Clare, ...	8,920	2	05
Balrothery, ...	Dublin, ...	18,146	—	—
Ballinglass, ...	Carlow, Kildare, and Wicklow, ...	16,121	—	—
Bankbridge, ...	Armagh and Down, ...	42,464	42	19
Bandon, ...	Cork, ...	17,878	1	01
Bantry, ...	Cork, ...	13,467	19	14
Bawnboy, ...	Cavan and Leitrim, ...	18,460	74	40
Belfast, ...	Antrim and Down, ...	268,966	1	—
Belmullet, ...	Mayo, ...	13,848	306	220
Birr, ...	King's and Tipperary, ...	25,332	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	Tipperary, ...	8,532	—	—
Boyle, ...	Roscommon and Sligo, ...	20,625	265	87
Caherdiveen, ...	Kerry, ...	22,435	70	31
Callan, ...	Kilkenny and Tipperary, ...	13,906	—	—
Carlow, ...	Carlow and Queen's, ...	34,438	4	01
Carrickmacross, ...	Monaghan, ...	15,644	6	04
Carrick-on-Shannon, ...	Leitrim and Roscommon, ...	19,280	125	65
Carrick-on-Suir, ...	Kilkenny, Tipperary, & Waterford, ...	17,763	—	—
Cashe, ...	Tipperary, ...	20,182	—	—
Castlebar, ...	Mayo, ...	20,622	1,140	439
Castleshayney, ...	Armagh and Monaghan, ...	26,818	17	08
Castlecomer, ...	Kilkenny, ...	10,114	—	—
Castlederg, ...	Tyrone, ...	11,729	4	03
Castlerough, ...	Roscommon, ...	22,076	1,434	487
Castletown, ...	Cork, ...	11,178	14	13



TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Grants in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Cavan, ...	Cavan, ...	24,908	2	01
Cellbridge, ...	Dublin and Kildare, ...	14,335	—	—
Claremorris, ...	Mayo, ...	25,520	1,902	696
Cliffen, ...	Galway, ...	12,768	87	46
Clighean, ...	Tipperary, ...	15,521	5	04
Clogher, ...	Tyrene, ...	14,516	11	08
Clooskilly, ...	Cork, ...	19,168	29	15
Cloose, ...	Fermanagh and Monaghan, ...	15,868	—	—
Clenmal, ...	Tipperary and Waterford, ...	18,736	—	—
Coleraine, ...	Londonderry, ...	26,917	7	02
Coolestown, ...	Tyrene, ...	23,515	—	—
Cootehill, ...	Cavan and Monaghan, ...	21,334	27	12
Cork, ...	Cork, ...	123,173	5	—
Corroon, ...	Clare, ...	4,508	2	04
Croon, ...	Limerick, ...	10,806	—	—
Delvin, ...	Westmeath, ...	8,477	—	—
Dirigo, ...	Kerry, ...	13,274	—	—
Donagall, ...	Donagall, ...	20,480	44	21
Downpatrick, ...	Down, ...	33,869	3	01
Drogheda, ...	Louth and Meath, ...	24,196	49	19
Dromore, West, ...	Sligo, ...	19,034	75	58
Dublin, North, ...	Dublin, ...	162,837	—	—
Dublin, South, ...	Dublin, ...	212,779	—	—
Dundalk, ...	Louth, ...	34,729	26	26
Dunfanaghy, ...	Donagall, ...	15,781	705	447
Dungannon, ...	Tyrene, ...	32,063	—	—
Dungarvan, ...	Waterford, ...	14,905	11	07
Dunmanway, ...	Cork, ...	13,321	—	—
Dunshaughlin, ...	Meath, ...	7,979	—	—
Edenderry, ...	Kildare, King's, and Meath, ...	14,553	2	01
Ennis, ...	Clare, ...	19,772	—	—
Enniscorthy, ...	Wexford, ...	21,259	—	—
Enniskillen, ...	Cavan and Fermanagh, ...	31,140	12	04
Ennistimon, ...	Clare, ...	18,968	5	03
Fermoy, ...	Cork, ...	22,722	1	—
Galway, ...	Galway, ...	31,405	14	04
Glennamaddy, ...	Galway, ...	15,577	529	379
Glenilles, ...	Donagall, ...	33,191	1,042	314
Geary, ...	Wexford, ...	15,463	—	—
Gort, ...	Galway, ...	12,296	—	—
Grassard, ...	Cavan, Longford, and Westmeath, ...	23,453	1	—

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers (including Females)	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Inishowen, ...	Donegal, ...	28,943	209	90
Irvinestown, ...	Fermanagh and Tyrone, ...	14,095	1	01
Kanturk, ...	Cork, ...	23,181	75	32
Kells, ...	Meath, ...	13,769	3	02
Keshmara, ...	Kerry, ...	14,642	11	08
Kilkeel, ...	Down, ...	12,151	67	30
Kilkenny, ...	Kilkenny, ...	23,708	—	—
Killybegart, ...	Clare, ...	9,165	—	—
Killynaha, ...	Mayo, ...	8,254	38	40
Kilmarney, ...	Kerry, ...	37,896	266	60
Kilmacshommas, ...	Waterford, ...	7,160	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	Cork and Limerick, ...	25,541	37	14
Kilrush, ...	Clare, ...	23,794	4	01
Kinsale, ...	Cork, ...	16,673	—	—
Larne, ...	Antrim, ...	33,039	—	—
Letterkenny, ...	Donegal, ...	12,080	54	41
Limevady, ...	Londonderry, ...	20,623	11	05
Limerick, ...	Clare and Limerick, ...	66,014	5	01
Lisburn, ...	Antrim and Down, ...	46,463	3	02
Lismore, ...	Waterford, ...	13,373	—	—
Lisnakea, ...	Fermanagh, ...	16,947	3	02
Listowel, ...	Kerry and Limerick, ...	35,036	6	03
Londonderry, ...	Donegal and Londonderry, ...	63,506	54	09
Loughford, ...	Loughford, ...	22,319	19	09
Loughrea, ...	Galway, ...	26,121	3	01
Lurgan, ...	Antrim, Armagh, and Down, ...	53,738	2	—
Macroom, ...	Cork, ...	22,968	2	01
Magherafelt, ...	Londonderry, ...	38,492	18	04
Mallow, ...	Cork, ...	20,736	—	—
Manorhamilton, ...	Leitrim, ...	22,234	77	34
Middleton, ...	Cork, ...	21,243	—	—
Millford, ...	Donegal, ...	26,229	200	128
Millstreet, ...	Cork, ...	10,515	69	56
Mitchelstown, ...	Cork and Limerick, ...	14,157	—	—
Mohill, ...	Leitrim, ...	19,354	60	30
Monaghan, ...	Monaghan, ...	28,301	15	05
Mountbellew, ...	Galway, ...	15,939	231	229
Mountmellick, ...	King's and Queen's, ...	23,577	—	—
Mullingar, ...	Westmeath, ...	27,647	2	01
Nass, ...	Kildare and Wicklow, ...	34,042	—	—
Navan, ...	Meath, ...	14,560	—	—
Newagh, ...	Tipperary, ...	21,992	1	—

TABLE II.—Showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Counties in which Situated.	Population in 1901.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers (including Females).	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 of the Population.
Newcastle, ...	Limerick, ...	23,391	6	0·3
New Ross, ...	Carlow, Kilkenny, and Wexford,	20,716	13	0·6
Newry, ...	Armagh and Down, ...	52,032	174	3·3
Newtownards, ...	Down, ...	41,920	3	0·1
Oldcastle, ...	Cavan and Meath, ...	15,015	—	—
Omagh, ...	Tyrone, ...	33,553	3	0·1
Oughterard, ...	Galway, ...	17,732	126	7·1
Portlanna, ...	Galway, ...	9,864	—	—
Rathdown, ...	Dublin and Wicklow, ...	57,752	—	—
Rathfriland, ...	Wicklow, ...	20,430	419	15·7
Rathkeale, ...	Limerick, ...	14,391	1	0·1
Roscommon, ...	Roscommon, ...	15,164	38	2·5
Roserea, ...	King's, Queen's, and Tipperary,	17,729	—	—
Scariff, ...	Clare, ...	10,445	7	0·7
Shillelagh, ...	Wicklow, ...	8,916	—	—
Skibbereen, ...	Cork, ...	25,125	9	0·4
Skull, ...	Cork, ...	10,243	2	0·3
Sligo, ...	Sligo, ...	16,033	96	2·5
Strabane, ...	Donegal and Tyrone, ...	25,259	13	0·1
Stranlaris, ...	Donegal, ...	13,797	61	4·5
Strokelstown, ...	Roscommon, ...	15,560	61	4·1
Swinsford, ...	Mayo, ...	44,162	4,671	101·2
Thomastown, ...	Kilkenny, ...	13,228	3	0·5
Thurles, ...	Tipperary, ...	24,253	—	—
Tipperary, ...	Limerick and Tipperary, ...	31,262	51	1·6
Tobercurry, ...	Sligo, ...	19,204	631	32·9
Trillick, ...	Kerry, ...	41,886	61	1·5
Trim, ...	Meath, ...	13,973	9	0·6
Tullam, ...	Galway, ...	20,224	556	17·9
Tulla, ...	Clare, ...	9,334	—	—
Tullamore, ...	King's and Westmeath, ...	23,368	2	0·1
Ullingford, ...	Kilkenny and Tipperary, ...	9,657	—	—
Waterford, ...	Kilkenny and Waterford, ...	43,660	1	—
Westport, ...	Mayo, ...	34,672	2,187	63·1
Wexford, ...	Wexford, ...	32,239	—	—
Youghal, ...	Cork and Waterford, ...	14,581	—	—
TOTAL, ...		4,458,775	19,176	4·3

TABLE III.—Showing for each COUNTY and PROVINCE the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS (EXCLUDING FEMALES) in 1902 whose usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; the TOTAL NUMBER of MALES TWENTY YEARS of AGE AND UPWARDS, according to the CENSUS of 1901, and the PROPORTION of MALE MIGRATORY LABOURERS to every 1,000 of the latter number.

PROVINCE AND COUNTY.	Number of Males 20 years of age and upwards.	Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers (EXCLUDING FEMALES).	
		Number.	Rate per 1,000.
LEINSTER PROVINCE:			
Carlow County, ... ..	11,641	0	05
Dublin " ... ..	131,065	—	—
Kildare " ... ..	21,323	2	01
Kilkenny " ... ..	24,376	8	03
King's " ... ..	18,674	—	—
Longford " ... ..	14,458	21	13
Louth and Co. of the Town of Drogheda, ...	19,150	138	72
Meath County, ... ..	21,583	12	05
Queen's " ... ..	18,632	4	02
Westmeath " ... ..	12,815	9	05
Wexford " ... ..	32,305	12	04
Wicklow " ... ..	13,107	419	231
MUNSTER PROVINCE:			
Clare County, ... ..	33,328	19	06
Cork " ... ..	116,853	124	17
Kerry " ... ..	40,771	235	57
Limerick " ... ..	42,527	58	14
Tipperary " ... ..	49,319	26	05
Waterford " ... ..	26,470	11	04
ULSTER PROVINCE:			
Antrim County, ... ..	139,589*	19	02
Armagh " ... ..	34,277	247	72
Cavan " ... ..	34,148	52	17
Donegal " ... ..	50,373	2,128	423
Down " ... ..	50,364*	165	19
Fermanagh " ... ..	20,429	8	04
Londonderry " ... ..	40,280	76	19
Monaghan " ... ..	23,074	23	10
Tyrone " ... ..	45,873	29	06
CONNAUGHT PROVINCE:			
Galway County, ... ..	54,302	1,764	321
Leitrim " ... ..	20,016	277	138
Mayo " ... ..	53,694	9,701	1877
Roscommon " ... ..	29,932	1,711	585
Sligo " ... ..	24,135	978	405
SUMMARY.			
Leinster Province, ... ..	341,238	631	18
Munster " ... ..	313,649	534	13
Ulster " ... ..	460,363	2,690	61
Connaught " ... ..	179,379	14,411	803
TOTAL OF IRELAND ... ..	1,277,548	18,386	143

\* The entire number of males 20 years of age and upwards for Belfast City are included in the figures for the Co. Antrim.

TABLE IV.—Showing by PROVINCES the NUMBER of MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) in 1902, not LANDHOLDERS; also the NUMBER of LANDHOLDERS, and the SIZE of their HOLDINGS.

Classification of Holdings in Statute Acres.	PROVINCES.				Total of Ireland.
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	
No. of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers not Land- holders, ... ..	607	651	2,514	11,844	15,736
No. of Landholders:—					
Holdings not exceeding 1 acre,	2	34	6	17	59
Do. above 1	—	—	4	48	52
Do. " 2	1	3	12	88	104
Do. " 3	2	—	32	103	137
Do. " 4	7	2	23	100	132
Total No. of those whose Holdings do not exceed 5 ACRES, ... ..	12	39	77	379	507
Holdings above 5	12	4	109	939	1,124
Do. " 10	3	1	106	719	829
Do. " 15	1	4	60	437	502
Do. " 20	—	3	17	163	183
Do. " 25	1	—	22	167	170
Do. " 30	—	5	23	64	92
Do. above 40 acres, ... ..	—	2	45	46	93
Total No. of Landholders, ... ..	29	53	619	2,854	3,460
GROSS TOTAL OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, ... ..	636	709	2,623	14,798	19,176

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the NUMBER of usual RESIDENCE is situated therein; the AREA of their HOLDINGS is and the NUMBER who had NOT LEFT their HOMES at the time (month of

Province of

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND,								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
<b>Carlow County.</b>										
Ballinglass, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross, " ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Dublin County.</b>										
Balrothery, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celbridge, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, North, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin, South, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdown, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Kildare County.</b>										
Athy, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinglass, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Celbridge, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenderry, " ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nans, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Kilkenny County.</b>										
Callan, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carriek-on-Suir, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlecumber, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkenny, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomastown, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uringford, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>King's County.</b>										
Birr, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenderry, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmellick, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS (INCLUDING FEMALES) whose Statute Acres; the PLACE in which they sought or intended to seek EMPLOYMENT; June, 1902) the Enumerators took the Returns.

## Leinster.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricul- tural and Other La- bourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory and Other Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Carlow County.</b> Ballinglass, part of. Carlow, " New Ross, " Total.
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	
—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Dublin County.</b> Balrothery. Celbridge, part of. Dublin, North, Dublin, South. Rathdown, part of. Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Kildare County.</b> Athy, part of. Ballinglass, " Celbridge, " Edenderry, " Nass, " Total.
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Kilkenny County.</b> Callan, part of. Carrick-on-Suir, " Castlecomer. Kilkenny. New Ross, part of. Thomastown. Urringford, part of. Waterford, " Total.
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	2	
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>King's County.</b> Birr, part of. Edenderry " Mountmellick, " Roscrea, " Tullamore, " Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
<b>Loughfor County.</b>										
Ballymahon, part of, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granard, " ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughfor, " ...	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total, ...	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<b>Louth County.</b>										
Ardee, part of, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, " ...	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk, " ...	68	1	—	1	2	6	10	10	3	—
Total, ...	118	1	—	1	2	6	10	10	3	—
<b>Meath County.</b>										
Ardee, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunshaughlin, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edenderry, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kells, " ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navan, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldcastle, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trim, " ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
<b>Queen's County.</b>										
Abbeyleix, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Athy, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow, " ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountmellick, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roscrea, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Westmeath County.</b>										
Athlone, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymahon, " ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delvin, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Granard, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mullingar, " ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullamore, part of, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Longford County. Ballymahon, part of. Granard " " Longford.
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	19	2	17	—	7	
—	—	—	—	21	3	18	—	7	Total.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Louth County. Ardee, part of. Drogheda, " " Dundalk.
—	—	—	—	49	2	46	1	20	
—	1	—	—	82	19	5	3	4	
—	1	—	—	142	22	51	9	24	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Meath County. Ardee, part of. Drogheda, " " Dunshaughlin. Edenderry, part of. Kells. Navan. Oldcastle, part of. Trim.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	—	
—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Queen's County. Abbeyleix. Athy, part of. Carlow, " " Mountmellick, part of. Rosenra, " "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	4	1	2	1	1	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Westmeath County. Athlone, part of. Ballymahon, " " Delvin. Granard, part of. Mullingar. Tullamore, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5	—	4	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
—	—	—	—	9	—	8	1	—	Total.

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricult- ural and Other La- bours not Land- holders	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.							
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.
Wexford County.									
Enniscorthy, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gorey, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Ross, part of, ...	10	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Wexford, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	10	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Wicklow County.									
Ballinglass, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nans, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shillelagh, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	419	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Province of									
Clare County.									
Ballyvaghan, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corrofin, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennis, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennistimon, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilbadyseret, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilrush, ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Searrill, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tulla, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork County, R.R.									
Bandon, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermoy, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kanturk, ...	73	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Kilmallock, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinsale, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macroom, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallow, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middleton, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, part of, ...	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitchelestown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youghal, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	134	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—

## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND TWOOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not ex- ceeding 99 acres.	Above 99 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Wexford County.</b> Enniscorthy. Gorey. New Ross, part of. Wexford. Total.
—	—	—	—	12	9	—	3	5	
—	—	—	—	12	9	—	3	5	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Wicklow County.</b> Ballinglass, part of. Nass, " Rathdown, " Rathdram. Shillelagh. Total.
—	—	—	—	419	—	—	419	—	
—	—	—	—	419	—	—	419	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

## Munster.

—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	<b>Clare County.</b> Ballyvaughan. Corrofin. Ennis. Ennistimon. Kilbadyweert. Kilrush. Limerick, part of. Scariff. Tulla. Total.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5	1	—	1	—	
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	1	
—	—	—	—	7	5	—	2	4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	30	15	—	5	7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—	—	
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	75	45	3	27	32	<b>Cork County, E.R.</b> Bandon, part of. Cork. Fernoy. Kanturk. Kilmaelock, part of. Kinsale, " Macroom, " Mallow. Middleton. Millstreet, part of. Mihelstown, " Youghal, " Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	126	82	9	45	60	

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
Cork County, W.R.										
Bandon, part of, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Clonakilty, ...	23	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—
Danmearway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinsale, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Macroon, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millstreet, ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shillbreen, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skull, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	65	1	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	3
Kerry County.										
Cahircree, ...	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dingle, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney, ...	303	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Listowel, part of, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trillick, ...	58	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ...	345	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	1
Limerick County.										
Croom, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmallock, part of, ...	25	11	—	1	—	—	12	—	—	—
Limerick, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Listowel, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midleton, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newcastle, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathkeale, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, part of, ...	20	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Total, ...	55	19	—	1	—	—	20	—	—	—
Tipperary County, N.R.										
Birr, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enagh, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roosken part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurles, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) 60 acres.

(b) 46 acres.

## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

ANY AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not ex- ceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Cork County, W.B.
2	—	4	1	19	19	—	—	13	Bandon, part of.
—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	Ranry.
—	—	—	—	29	29	—	9	6	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glonskilly.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dummanaway.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Kinsale, part of.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Minercom, "
—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	Milbrook, "
—	—	—	—	9	6	—	3	5	Skibbereen.
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	Skull.
2	—	4	(a) 1	81	65	—	16	24	Total.
—	—	—	—	79	5	46	19	18	Kerry County.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cahernivon.
—	—	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	Dingle.
—	—	—	1	266	20	23	143	72	Kemmare.
—	—	—	—	6	—	4	2	1	Killarney.
1	—	1	—	61	6	2	53	30	Listowel, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trillick.
1	—	1	(b) 1	254	52	30	222	121	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Limerick County.
—	—	—	—	37	—	4	33	—	Croom.
—	—	—	—	6	1	—	4	2	Kilmallock, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Limerick, "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Listowel, "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	MITCHELSTOWN, "
—	—	—	—	6	2	—	4	—	Nowenside.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Rathkeale.
—	—	—	—	26	2	—	24	—	Tipperrary, part of.
—	—	—	—	75	6	4	65	2	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Tipperrary County, N.B.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Birr, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Borrisokane.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Kesh.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recess, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Thurles.
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	Total.

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
<b>Tipperary County, S.R.</b>										
Callan, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cashel, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogheen, " ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary, " ...	13	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Ulingford, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	19	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
<b>Waterford County.</b>										
Carrick-on-Suir, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmel, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dungarvan, " ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilnaughtomas, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lismore, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youghal, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Province of</b>										
<b>Antrim County.</b>										
Antrim, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ballycastle, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymena, ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belfast, part of, ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larne, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisburn, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lurgan, " ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	16	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
<b>Armagh County.</b>										
Armagh, ...	28	3	—	1	4	2	12	4	3	—
Banbridge, part of, ...	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castleblayney, " ...	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Lurgan, " ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry, " ...	23	1	1	4	6	6	13	29	32	4
Total, ...	141	4	1	5	12	8	30	36	35	4

(a) 42 acres.

(b) Comprising one each of 42, 42, and 66 acres.

## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 30 and not exceeding 35 acres.	Above 35 and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Tipperary County, S.R.</b> Callan, part of. Carrick-on-Suir, " Cashel. Clogheen. Clonmel, part of. Tipperary, " Uxlingford " Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	6	3	2	1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	35	1	2	22	17	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	31	4	4	23	17	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	<b>Waterford County.</b> Carrick-on-Suir, part of. Clonmel, " Dungarvan. Kilmaethomas. Lismore. Waterford, part of. Youghal, " Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	11	1	2	8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	11	1	2	8	—	

## Ulster.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 30 and not exceeding 35 acres.	Above 35 and not exceeding 50 acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 acres.	Above 100 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	<b>Antrim County.</b> Antrim. Ballycastle. Ballymena. Ballymoney. Belfast, part of. Larne. Lisburn, part of. Lurgan, " Total.
—	1	—	—	8	—	5	3	4	
—	—	—	1	6	—	6	—	3	
—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	—	(a) 1	19	—	16	3	10	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	1	—	1	56	10	34	12	5	<b>Armagh County.</b> Armagh. Banbridge, part of. Castleblayney, " Lurgan, " Newry, " Total.
—	—	—	—	9	—	6	3	—	
—	—	—	—	17	13	4	—	—	
—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	
2	—	2	2	172	135	12	22	13	
4	1	2	(b) 3	296	161	68	37	18	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricul- tural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
Cavan County.										
Balleborough, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bawnboy, part of, ...	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cavan, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ootehill, part of, ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Kinnikillen, ...	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Grassard, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oldcastle, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Donegal County.										
Ballyshannon, part of, ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Donegal, ...	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Dunfanaghy, ...	651	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	14	13
Glenties, ...	801	1	2	5	17	6	31	82	37	28
Inishowen, ...	241	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	4
Letterkenny, ...	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Londonderry, part of, ...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Millford, ...	226	—	—	—	1	1	2	9	4	6
Strabane, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar, ...	54	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Total, ...	2,395	2	2	5	19	7	35	122	63	53
Down County.										
Banbridge, part of, ...	25	—	1	—	1	4	6	1	1	—
Beltest, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Downpatrick, ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkeel, ...	59	—	—	1	—	2	3	3	1	—
Lisburn, part of, ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lurgan, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newry, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newtownards, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, ...	87	—	1	1	1	6	9	4	3	—
Fermanagh County.										
Ballyshannon, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clones, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Finniskillen, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erinestown, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lisnakea, ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—
Total, ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—

(a) 57 acres.

(b) Comprising one each of 41, 43, 44, 47, 54, 56, 61, 77, 80, 82, 123, 135, 155, 160, 183, 192, and 240 acres; two



## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry. Included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.		
									<b>Cavan County.</b>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballyborough.
—	—	—	—	22	2	6	14	12	Bawnboy, part of.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	Cavan.
—	—	—	—	23	—	8	14	2	Cootehill, part of.
—	—	—	1	8	3	5	—	—	Keshikillen, "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Granard, "
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cildcastle, "
—	—	—	(a) 1	54	7	19	28	16	Total.
									<b>Donegal County.</b>
1	—	—	—	19	9	9	1	1	Ballyshannon, part of.
—	—	—	1	44	—	36	8	4	Donegal.
1	1	4	—	766	1	511	192	168	Dunfanaghy.
6	14	11	32	1,042	—	812	169	439	Glenties.
1	1	2	2	260	24	193	43	49	Inishowen.
1	—	2	2	54	3	49	11	7	Lettinkenny.
—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	8	Londonderry, part of.
1	—	—	2	260	9	260	11	75	Millford.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Strabane, part of.
—	—	—	—	61	2	47	12	6	Sranorlar.
11	16	19	(b) 39	2,453	45	1,906	439	757	Total.
									<b>Down County.</b>
—	—	—	—	38	6	16	11	13	Banbridge, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belfast, "
—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	Downpatrick.
—	—	—	—	67	—	45	19	8	Kilkeel.
—	1	—	—	8	—	6	2	6	Lisburn, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lurgan, "
—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	Newry, "
—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	Newtownards.
—	1	1	—	109	9	67	20	27	Total.
									<b>Fermanagh County.</b>
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ballyshannon, part of.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Clones, "
—	2	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	Keshikillen, "
—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	Irvinestown, "
—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	Lisnakeen.
—	3	—	—	8	—	8	—	1	Total.

each of 60, 70, 85, 90, and 120 acres; three of 45 acres each; four of 100 acres each; and five of 50 acres each.

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES and POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders	NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceeding 20 acres.
<b>Londonderry County.</b>										
Coleraine, ... ..	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lifemore, ... ..	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Londonderry, part of, ...	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Magherafelt, ... ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ... ..	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<b>Monaghan County.</b>										
Currikmacross, ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Castloblayney, part of, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clones, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill, ... ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Monaghan, ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Total, ... ..	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
<b>Tyrone County.</b>										
Castlederg, ... ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Clogher, ... ..	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cookstown, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dungannon, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irinestown, part of, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Omagh, ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Strabane, part of, ... ..	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ... ..	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2

## Province of

<b>Galway County.</b>										
Ballinasloe, part of, ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clifden, ... ..	80	—	1	—	—	1	2	3	1	—
Galway, ... ..	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glennamaddy, ... ..	555	—	—	—	3	3	6	24	19	20
Gort, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughrea, ... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mounthallow, ... ..	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	4
Cughtonard, ... ..	100	—	—	—	2	2	4	14	4	1
Portumna, ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ... ..	439	3	—	—	5	9	17	45	36	12
Total, ... ..	1,491	3	1	—	10	14	29	100	65	27

(a) 51 acres.

(b) 47 acres.

## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	6	Londonderry County. Coleraine. Limavady. Londonderry, part of. Magherafelt.
—	—	—	—	11	8	3	—	—	
—	—	—	—	65	10	31	5	8	
1	—	1	—	16	—	15	1	12	
1	—	1	—	80	18	56	6	24	Total.
—	—	—	—	6	5	1	—	—	Monaghan County. Castlemacross. Castletownney, part of. Clones. Cootehill. Monaghan.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	5	—	2	3	—	
1	—	—	—	15	2	8	5	5	
1	—	—	—	26	7	11	8	6	Total.
—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	Tyrone County. Castlederg. Clogher. Cookstown. Dungannon. Irvinestown, part of. Omagh. Strabane, part of.
—	—	—	1	11	—	—	11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	
—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	2	
—	—	—	(a) 1	31	2	18	11	2	Total.

## Connaught.

									COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 20 and not ex- ceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not ex- ceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.	Total Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers.	In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.	Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Galway County. Ballinasloe, part of. QUIGG. Galway. Glennamaddy. Gort. Loughrea. Mountbellew. Oughterard. Portumna. Tuam.
—	—	—	1	87	4	80	3	3	
—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	
2	2	—	—	629	659	—	—	74	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	331	330	—	1	40	
3	—	—	—	126	58	74	—	9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	2	1	—	535	530	—	—	37	
9	4	1	(a) 1	1,747	1,680	154	4	153	Total.

TABLE V.—Showing, by COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS, the

COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.	Number of Mi- gratory Agricultural and Other La- bourers not Land- holders.	NUMBERS OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS HAVING LAND.								
		Not ex- ceed- ing 1 acre.	Above 1 and not ex- ceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not ex- ceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not ex- ceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Total Number not ex- ceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not ex- ceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not ex- ceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not ex- ceed- ing 20 acres.
Leitrim County.										
Ballyshannon, part of,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bawnboy, ..	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—
Carrick-on-Shan, ..	77	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	3	2
Manerhamston, ...	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2
Mohill, ...	47	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	4	1
Total, ...	290	—	—	1	—	2	3	15	10	6
Mayo County.										
Balla, ...	382	—	—	—	6	4	10	42	25	12
Ballinrobe, ...	217	—	1	1	2	2	6	12	8	4
Belmullet, ...	204	—	—	—	2	1	3	16	5	5
Castlobar, ...	969	1	—	4	4	4	13	45	56	25
Claremorris, ...	994	—	4	2	2	3	11	59	38	40
Kilbaha, ...	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swineford, ...	3,295	0	6	9	36	27	78	372	308	231
Westport, ...	1,773	4	31	66	69	27	196	308	27	18
Total, ...	7,889	11	42	82	110	68	313	654	562	345
Roscommon County.										
Athlone, part of,	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Ballinasloe, ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle, ..	63	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shan, ..	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	2	2
Castlerea, ...	1,171	—	2	4	6	11	22	125	64	26
Roscommon, ...	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Strokinstown, ...	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2
Total, ...	1,421	1	2	4	5	11	23	138	69	40
Sligo County.										
Boyle, part of, ...	183	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Drogheda West, ...	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sligo, ...	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tobacuray, ...	562	2	2	1	1	4	10	31	31	8
Total, ...	893	2	3	1	1	4	11	32	33	9

## Summary by

PROVINCES.										
LEINSTER, ...	607	2	—	1	2	7	12	12	3	1
MUNSTER, ...	651	34	—	3	—	2	2	4	1	4
ULSTER, ...	2,614	6	4	12	32	23	77	169	106	60
CONNAUGHT, ...	11,944	17	48	88	120	100	379	939	719	427
TOTAL OF IRELAND, ...	15,716	55	52	104	155	132	507	1,124	829	522

(a) Comprising one each of 42, 43, 44, 49, 54, 60, 67, 69, 65, 74, 76, 81, 100, 120, 145, 154, 255 and 490 acres; two  
 (b) 67 acres.  
 (c) 222 acres.

## NUMBER OF MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER LABOURERS, &amp;c.

AGE AND AREA OF THEIR HOLDINGS.				Total Number of Migra- tory Agricul- tural and Other La- bourers.	WHERE EMPLOYED.			Number of Migratory Agricultural and Other Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.	COUNTIES AND POOR LAW UNIONS.
Above 29 and not ex- ceeding 35 acres.	Above 35 and not ex- ceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 and not ex- ceeding 45 acres.	Above 45 acres.		In England	In Scotland	Else- where in Ireland.		
—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	Leitrim County.
—	—	—	—	62	4	45	3	7	Ballyshannon, part of
—	1	—	—	89	66	23	—	5	Bawnboy, "
3	—	—	—	77	12	64	1	—	Curry-on-Shan, "
—	—	—	—	58	13	39	7	14	Manorhamilton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mohill.
3	1	—	—	278	95	172	11	25	Total.
11	2	3	—	485	418	72	—	75	Mayo County.
1	—	—	1	247	181	65	1	95	Ballina.
—	1	5	6	305	140	165	—	60	Ballinrobe.
7	8	2	6	1,140	1,120	20	—	255	Belmullet.
15	18	5	2	1,202	1,201	1	—	323	Castletown.
—	—	—	—	33	32	—	1	—	Claremorris.
37	58	18	10	4,471	4,402	9	—	911	Killybegs.
17	9	19	18	2,187	1,993	313	1	448	Swinsford.
138	96	59	(a) 43	10,979	8,244	1,150	6	2,158	Westport.
—	1	—	—	62	66	—	6	—	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roscommon County.
1	—	—	1	79	57	22	—	16	Athlone, part of.
1	—	—	—	36	23	11	3	2	Ballinacree, "
8	3	6	—	1,434	1,434	—	—	311	Boyle, "
—	—	1	—	39	32	6	1	4	Curry-on-Shan, "
1	—	—	—	64	64	—	—	9	Castlerough.
11	4	7	(b) 1	1,714	1,565	36	10	342	Roscommon.
—	—	—	—	186	173	12	1	2	Strokestown.
1	—	—	1	78	45	31	—	15	Total.
—	—	—	—	95	15	64	25	14	Sligo County.
1	2	6	—	651	637	4	—	270	Boyle, part of.
2	2	6	(c) 1	969	861	101	27	299	Dromore West.
—	—	—	—	186	173	12	1	2	Sligo.
1	—	—	1	78	45	31	—	15	Toberanry.
—	—	—	—	95	15	64	25	14	Total.
1	2	6	—	651	637	4	—	270	

## Provinces.

								PROVINCES.	
—	1	—	—	636	95	86	448	90	LEINSTER.
3	—	5	2	799	228	69	394	230	MUNSTER.
17	22	23	45	3,033	252	1,219	562	860	ULSTER.
163	107	64	65	14,798	12,124	1,316	58	3,628	CONNAUGHT.
183	130	92	73	19,176	13,897	4,007	1,462	4,168	TOTAL OF IRELAND.

each of 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 120 acres each; four of 90 acres each; and five of 55 acres each.

TABLE VI.—Showing, for the year 1902, by COUNTIES AND PROVINCES, the child NUMBER engaged in each of these OCCUPATIONS who sought

COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.	OCCUPATIONS.										DESTINATION.										
	Agriculture.	Mining.	Fishery.	Factory.	Public Works.	Railway Works.	Domestic Service.	Navy.	Miscellaneous and unspecified.	TOTAL.	ENGLAND.										
											Occupations.										
											Agriculture.	Mining.	Fishery.	Factory.	Public Works.	Railway Works.	Domestic Service.	Navy.	Miscellaneous and unspecified.	TOTAL.	
Carlow, ...	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kildare, ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kilkenny, ...	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
King's, ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Longford, ...	6	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Louth, ...	47	1	72	5	1	-	1	-	15	142	40	1	23	3	-	-	-	-	10	-	83
Meath, ...	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Queen's, ...	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Westmeath, ...	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wexford, ...	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	-	9
Wicklow, ...	-	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clare, ...	11	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	1	20	7	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	15
Cork, ...	93	60	10	18	-	-	2	-	33	217	43	50	-	9	-	-	5	-	20	-	147
Kerry, ...	150	12	1	4	-	19	77	8	33	354	8	4	-	3	-	15	2	6	14	-	82
Limerick, ...	71	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	75	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Tipperary, ...	20	-	-	10	-	-	1	-	1	32	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Waterford, ...	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Andrim, ...	9	3	1	4	-	1	-	-	1	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armagh, ...	138	17	-	19	-	1	7	-	74	256	102	6	-	3	-	-	-	50	-	158	
Cavan, ...	60	6	-	5	-	-	3	-	-	64	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Donegal, ...	1,302	220	29	53	15	5	72	10	101	2,453	25	15	1	2	-	1	-	3	-	45	
Down, ...	33	4	42	4	3	-	-	-	15	105	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	9	
Fermanagh, ...	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Londonderry, ...	19	23	5	14	-	-	-	-	19	80	7	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	27	
Monaghan, ...	15	2	-	3	-	-	1	-	5	25	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	
Tyrone, ...	24	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	31	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Galway, ...	1,479	166	-	38	-	7	1	1	65	1,747	1,391	134	-	27	-	7	1	1	25	1,539	
Leitrim, ...	171	27	-	28	3	4	-	23	12	278	83	5	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	90	
Mayo, ...	2,421	349	2	147	63	20	3	31	44	10,870	8,300	290	1	106	47	20	1	21	35	8,955	
Roscommon, ...	1,637	55	-	25	4	6	-	-	12	1,714	1,676	32	-	24	4	3	-	7	-	1,685	
Sligo, ...	883	47	-	30	1	4	8	-	15	989	800	42	-	10	-	2	1	-	6	861	
SUMMARY.																					
Leinster Province, ...	81	20	491	10	1	-	1	-	27	636	43	3	38	4	-	-	-	-	17	95	
Munster, ...	340	74	18	34	2	20	85	8	118	709	68	66	-	21	2	16	9	5	44	225	
Ulster, ...	2,219	777	77	323	18	7	83	10	221	3,633	147	23	1	12	1	-	1	-	57	400	
Connacht, ...	12,566	644	2	868	64	41	12	55	149	14,798	12,245	623	1	170	51	32	3	22	77	13,128	
TOTAL OF IRELAND, ...	14,220	1015	583	633	82	68	182	73	645	19,175	12,433	625	30	307	54	48	13	27	135	13,057	

OCCUPATIONS of the IRISH MIGRATORY LABOURERS (including Females), and the Work in ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, or Elsewhere in IRELAND.

BY OCCUPATIONS.																				COUNTIES AND PROVINCES.
SCOTLAND.									Elsewhere in IRELAND.											
Occupations.									Occupations.											
Agriculture.	Mining.	Fishery.	Factory.	Public Works.	Railway Works.	Domestic Service.	Navy.	Miscellaneous and unspecified.	TOTAL.	Agriculture.	Mining.	Fishery.	Factory.	Public Works.	Railway Works.	Domestic Service.	Navy.	Miscellaneous and unspecified.	TOTAL.	
1										6									6	Carlow.
																				Dublin.
																				Kildare.
														1					9	Kilkenny.
																				King's.
																				Longford.
																				Louth.
																				Meath.
																			1	Queen's.
																			1	Westmeath.
																			3	Wexford.
													419						419	Wicklow.
																				Clare.
																			1	Cork.
																			61	Kerry.
																			222	Limerick.
																			65	Tipperary.
																			23	Waterford.
																				Antrim.
																			3	Armagh.
																			37	Cavan.
																			25	Donegal.
																			420	Down.
																			30	Fermanagh.
																			6	Londonderry.
																			8	Monaghan.
																			11	Tyrone.
																				Galway.
																			3	Lettim.
																			11	Mayo.
																			6	Rooscommon.
																			10	Sligo.
																			27	SUMMARY.
																				Leinster Province.
																				Munster "
																				Ulster "
																				Connacht "
																				TOTAL OF IRELAND.
2,009	393	111	221	27	15	11	44	253	4,067	743	4	167	35	1	5	108	2	57	1,432	
23	17	44	4	-	-	-	-	7	90	22	-	419	2	1	-	1	-	3	443	
20	8	-	4	-	2	1	3	61	60	266	-	12	9	-	2	70	-	13	284	
1,850	241	67	87	17	7	8	8	136	2,219	428	3	9	28	-	-	78	2	28	532	
1,288	120	-	35	19	2	4	33	20	1,816	33	1	1	2	-	3	5	-	13	58	

TABLE VII.—Showing the NUMBER of HARVESTMEN conveyed over the MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN and the GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY Systems from the undermentioned STATIONS to DUBLIN during the SEASON of 1902.

Station.	Number of Harvestmen.	Poor Law Union.	County.
Achill Sound, ... ..	1,131	Westport, ... ..	Mayo.
Athenry, ... ..	505	Loughrea, ... ..	Galway.
Athlone, ... ..	98	Athlone, ... ..	Rosecommon and Westmeath, Galway.
Atymon, ... ..	2	Loughrea, ... ..	Mayo.
Balla, ... ..	315	Castletbar, ... ..	Rosecommon
Ballaghaderreen, ... ..	2,732	Castlerea, ... ..	Mayo.
Ballina, ... ..	1,578	Ballina, ... ..	Mayo.
Ballinasloe, ... ..	51	Ballinasloe, ... ..	Galway and Rosecommon.
Ballinacorney, ... ..	1,018	Castlerea, ... ..	Rosecommon.
Ballinrobe, ... ..	197	Ballinrobe, ... ..	Mayo.
Ballyhaunis, ... ..	2,103	Claremorris, ... ..	do.
Ballymae, ... ..	342	Glennasmaddy, ... ..	Galway.
Ballymore, ... ..	332	Sligo, ... ..	Sligo.
Ballynabreena, ... ..	3,479*	do., ... ..	do.
Ballyvaughan, ... ..	803	Castletbar, ... ..	Mayo.
Boyle, ... ..	88	Boyle, ... ..	Rosecommon and Sligo.
Carrick-on-Shannon, ... ..	21	Carrick-on-Shannon, ... ..	Letcham.
Castletbar, ... ..	835	Castletbar, ... ..	Mayo.
Castlerea, ... ..	521	Castlerea, ... ..	Rosecommon.
Claremorris, ... ..	3,992†	Claremorris, ... ..	Mayo.
Clifden, ... ..	81	Clifden, ... ..	Galway.
Collooney, ... ..	5	Sligo, ... ..	Sligo.
Dromod, ... ..	30	Mohill, ... ..	Letcham.
Dromod, ... ..	338	Rosecommon, ... ..	Rosecommon.
Edmondstown, ... ..	63	Castlerea, ... ..	do.
Foxford, ... ..	1,359	Swineford, ... ..	Mayo.
Hollymount, ... ..	85	Ballinrobe, ... ..	do.
Kilfina, ... ..	375	Boyle, ... ..	Rosecommon and Sligo.
Kilfina, ... ..	40	Kilfina, ... ..	Mayo.
Longford, ... ..	53	Longford, ... ..	Longford.
Mallamany, ... ..	608	Westport, ... ..	Mayo.
Manilla, ... ..	168	Castletbar, ... ..	do.
Newport, ... ..	230	Westport, ... ..	do.
Rosecommon, ... ..	275	Rosecommon, ... ..	Rosecommon.
Sligo, ... ..	21	Sligo, ... ..	Sligo.
Westport, ... ..	955	Westport, ... ..	Mayo.
Woodlawn, ... ..	235	Ballinasloe, ... ..	Galway and Rosecommon.
TOTAL, ... ..	21,519		

\* Including 2,537 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 1,045 from Kilmogh Station, 1,543 from Swineford, 94 from Charlestown, 6 from Curry, and 1 from Toberscurry.

† Including 3,003 Harvestmen booked from stations on the Waterford, Limerick, and Western Section of the Great Southern and Western Railway—viz., 161 from Ballymore Station, 30 from Kilmogh, 178 from Swineford, 903 from Charlestown, 502 from Curry, 731 from Toberscurry, 61 from Carramore, and 3 from Leyny.



TABLE VIII.—Showing the NUMBER of LABOURERS who left each of the undermentioned PORTS from the 1st January, 1902; to the 31st August, 1902, for TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT in ENGLAND or SCOTLAND.

Ports.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Total to the end of August.
Belfast, ...	7	17	22	23	14	29	—	—	112
Belfast, ...	720	890	604	672	778	585	532	617	4,888
Coleraine, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cork, ...	109	74	104	179	147	147	40	34	825
Draghda, ...	1	4	7	7	13	2	5	3	42
Dundalk, ...	31	31	32	43	61	200	40	60	493
Galway, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Greenore, ...	116	69	123	102	109	2,128	54	23	2,873
Larne, ...	15	12	20	19	24	30	50	57	227
Limerick, ...	5	12	12	11	4	9	8	10	71
Londonderry, ...	256	336	208	248	418	427	483	571	3,259
Newry, ...	32	18	15	29	60	47	21	17	229
Pettrush, ...	5	10	5	5	5	4	7	4	45
Sligo, ...	32	37	166	159	183	223	34	24	850
Waterford, ...	60	38	60	147	129	114	89	79	803
Westport, ...	3	10	4	24	33	135	21	3	226
Wexford, ...	30	12	15	25	35	13	18	23	177
TOTAL, ...	1,450	1,519	1,366	1,824	2,149	4,137	1,423	1,511	15,210

NOTE.—The figures in the above Table have been kindly supplied by the Registrar-General for Ireland.



- Mines.** Reports of H.M. Inspectors for 1901, with Summaries of the Statistical portion under the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887; Metalliferous Mines Regulation Acts, 1872-1875; Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1882. Districts Nos. 1 to 13. In course of issue.
- Mines in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man.** List of, for 1900. Price 3s.
- Quarries.** *ditto* *ditto* *ditto* 1900. Price 4s. 6d.
- Mines Abandoned.** List of the Plans of. Corrected to 31st December, 1900. Price 1s.
- Accidents at Docks, Wharves, and Quays.** Report upon. Price 6d.
- Special Reports on Educational Subjects.** Issued by Board of Education:—
- Public Library and Public Elementary School.** Connection between. Price 2½d.
- Heuristic Method of Teaching.** Price 3d.
- Modern Language Teaching in Belgium, Holland, and Germany.** Price 6½d.
- Secondary Schools:—In Baden.** Price 5½d. **In Prussia.** Price 1s.
- University and Secondary Education in France.** Price 4d.
- Intermediate Education in Wales, and the Organization of Education in Switzerland.** Price 1s. 1d.
- Simplification of French Syntax.** Decree of French Minister for Public Instruction, 26th February, 1901. Price 1d.
- System of Education in:—Ontario; Quebec; Nova Scotia, &c.; Manitoba, &c.; West Indies; Cape Colony and Natal; New South Wales; Victoria; Queensland; Tasmania; South Australia; Western Australia; New Zealand; Ceylon; Malta; in fifteen parts at 8d. each.**
- Military:—**
- Condensed Training.** (Provisional) 1902. Price 6d.
- Engineering. Military.** Instruction in. Part I. Field Defences. Part III. Bridging. Price 1s. 6d. each.
- Infantry Training.** (Provisional 1902.) Price 1s.
- Medical Organisation of Foreign Armies. Handbook.** Price 1s.
- Rifle Ranges. Miniature and Safety.** Instructions for. Price 3d.
- Stores used in H.M. Service.** Priced Vocabulary of. 1902. Price 5s.
- Volunteer Force.** Regulations respecting the Conditions of Efficiency for Officers and Volunteers. Price 1d.
- Yeomanry. Imperial Training.** (Provisional.) Price 6d.
- Hydrographical:—**
- West Coast of England.** Sailing Directions. Fifth Edition. Price 3d.
- Arctic Pilot.** Vol. II. Price 4s.
- Central America and the United States.** West Coasts. Price 1s.
- Local Government Boards:—**
- Throat Illness on the Ditcham Park Estate.** Report on. Price 3d.
- Enteric Fever in Coventry.** Report on. Price 6d.
- Emigrants' Information Office, 31, Broadway, Westminster, viz.:—**
- Colonies, Handbooks for.** April, 1902. 8vo. Wrapper.
- No. 1. Canada. 2. New South Wales. 3. Victoria. 4. South Australia. 5. Queensland. 6. Western Australia. 7. Tasmania. 8. New Zealand. 9. Cape Colony. 10. Natal. Price 1d. each.
- No. 11. Professional Handbook dealing with Professions in the Colonies. Price 3d. each.
12. Emigration Statutes and General Handbook. Price 2s.
- No. 13 (viz., Nos. 1 to 12 in cloth). Price 2s.
- Consular Reports, 1900. Summary of.** America, North and South. July, 1901. Price 2d.
- Intending Emigrants, Information for:—** Argentine Republic, price 2d. California price 1d. Ceylon, Oct., 1900, price 1d. Federated Malay States, Sept. 1901, price 6d. Maryland, price 1d. Newfoundland, price 1d. South African Republic, price 2d. West African Colonies, Nov. 1901, price 6d. West Indies, price 6d.
- Excise Laws.—Practical Arrangement of the Laws Relative to the Excise, &c., &c.** By Nath. J. Highmore, Asst. Solicitor of Inland Revenue. 2nd Edition, 2 Vols. Price 30s.
- Kew. Royal Botanic Gardens.** Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. Volume for 1899. Price 3s.
- Foreign Office:—**
- Africa by Treaty.** The Map of. By Sir E. Hertslet, K.C.B. 3 Vols. Price 31s. 6d.
- Commercial Treaties.** (Hertslet's.) A complete collection of Treaties, &c., between Great Britain and Foreign Powers so far as they relate to Commerce and Navigation, &c. By Sir E. Hertslet, K.C.B., &c. Vols. I. to XXI. Price 15s. each.
- State Papers.** British and Foreign. Vol. 80. General Index (chronologically and alphabetically arranged) to Vols. 65 to 79. (1873 to 1883.) Vols. 81. 1883-4. 82. 1889-1890. 83. 1890-1. 84. 1891-2. 85. 1892-3. 86. 1893-4. 87. 1894-5. 88. 1895-6. 89. 1896-7. 90. 1897-8. Price 10s. each.
- Board of Trade Journal, of Tariff and Trade Notices and Miscellaneous Commercial Information.** Published weekly. Price 1d.
- Index to Vols. 1 to 14.** Price 2s. **And to Vols. XV. to XX.** July, 1893 to June, 1896. Price 1s. 6d.

